The Mayor to Inspectors of Elections.

Circular of the Comptroller to Departynent Attaches-Sinecures Sent Adrif .-What the "Seventy's" Sul, Committees Are Doing.

ade of the last forty-eight, hours around The waietade of the last forty-eight hours around to City Hall was broken in upon //esterday by the rrival of an angry army of city creditors. There are about twenty-five hundred w.en engaged in laywater pipes in Tenth avolue, from Thirtieth treet. There are about four miles of this pipe to be and. These men, to the number of about two housand, marched from the location of their work to the City Fall. Their conduct was very orderly, and they did not appear other disposit ion than a strong desire to keep the peace. Superintendent Kelso had received an intimation of the intention of these men to march, and had ther store taken the precaution to

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-PIVE POLICEMEN were stationed inside and outside the Court House, and when the procession arrived they found the entrances guarded by the protectors of the peace. It had been previously decided that a small com-mittee should wait upon the Deputy Comptroller, the Park the result of their committee's applica-tion. This committee was received by Mr. Connolly tuese officials that the committee represented nearly three thousand laborers, that not one cent of pay had and that they were naturally clamorous for their pay. Mr. Green said that he had not received any pay rous from the Department of Public Works, and was therefore officially unaware that these men were in arrear of their pay. He did not wish the

committee to understand that he blamed any one for this; he was extremely anxious that the men should be paid. Mr. Green then sent for the Kx-Depty comprision, i.m. storks, and on inquiry of this gentleman it was found that the pay rolls from the Department of Public Works and just been received. Mr. Green told the committee that this would enable him to pay the men, it was necessary, however, that the rolls should be examined, his signature attached, and that arrangements be inade for the money, which would amount to about \$55,000. He hoped to be able to complete those arrangements by Friday (the following day), and therefore he would commence the payment of these pay rolls to day (Friday), paying the men by gaugs. The committee thanked Mr. Green and Mr. Cannolly and returned to their fellow workmen. When the abnouncement was made there was general cheering, a throwing up of hats and "Three cheers for Dick Connolly" and "Three cheers for Dick Connolly" and "Three cheers for Mr. Green."

cheers for Dick Connoily" and "Three cheers for Mr. Green."

AN OUTDOOR MEETING

Was immediately improvised.

Mr. Patrick Walsh, a foreman, mounted the steps of the City Hall, in front of the Park entrance, to the Court House, and, taking off his inen "wide-awake" hat, addressed the crowd as follows:—

Priliow Workingmen-1 am as poor as you. I want money as badly as you. We have all come down here for our money—the money that is bonestly due to us. I tell you that Mr. Green cannot pay us to-day. He only received the pay rolls a few minutes ago, to my certain knowledge.

A Voice—Why don't he sign them to-day?

Mr. Walsh—We must go on regularly. All the money he had has been paid away; but if he has to raise money nimself he will pay us every cent. He will commence paying us to-morrow, and then he will pay us all off by our gangs. In the name of God now go home quietly and pleasantly to-day. Do nothing to disgrace yourselves of your poor families. Say nothing to anybody and you will be paid your meeney.

The men took the advice of their foreman and

Say nothing to anybody and you will be paid your money.

The men took the advice of their foreman and quietly and good-maturedly dispersed. Within thirty immutes there was neither postceman nor laboror to be seen in the Park; the former had gone to their respective precincts and the latter had left in groups for their homes. This morning they will appear again in force and a large number of them will, in all probability, receive their pay for two weeks if not for six weeks. If anybody expected that the demonstration would assume

Le must have been grievously disappointed. A more contented, good humored, forbearing crowd rould scarcely have been got together. They behaved with a self-possession and calimness that better dressed crowds would do well to imitate.

The Mayor was not at his office until late in the afternoon resterday; but his attention having been called to the question that seemed to be under discussion in several of the newspapers as to the Appointment of the newspapers as to the Appointment of the newspapers as to the Appointment of the newspapers as to the Mayor was not seemed to be under discussion in several of the newspapers as to the Appointment of the newspapers as to the Appointment of the newspapers as to the Mayor was assumed.

Mayor's Oppice, New York, it is the life of the new appears as the page of the newspapers as the page of the newsp

MATON'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,

Second, Third, Thrreenth and Seventeenth wards there are no vacancies.

There are 39: republican Inspectors, of these 290 have been voted for at the last election, and being third highest, were called an expectation, and being third highest, which was a second of the proposition of the property of the extent putting responsibility upon the republican electrors. This will leave 180 for selection, to be distributed as follows.—Two in the Fifth ward; three in the Elevenits, four in the First, and Three had Systematic as the State and Foursenth; four the First and Twentieth, since in the First seed, Twentieth, since in the First seed, Twentieth, and lives in the Sixth and Foursenth; two in the Fweith, ceven in the Pwenty-first, four-seenits, two in the Fweith, ceven in the Pwenty-first, four-seenits, two in the First and Twentieth, and lives in the Sixth and seven the Sixth and Seventeenth wards there are no vacancies when the First and Twenty in the Sixth and Seventeenth wards there are no vacancies were deemed created either has therefore, amounts to only 273 out of 1,120, while number of Inspectors, No vacancies were deemed created either has pear or in this year by mers reason of change of boundaries, because Inspectors are chosen on ward teckets.

CHARLES O. JOLINE, Catef Clerk.

Mr. Green to the Public-Circular Addressed to Department Employes, But Intended for

Outside Voiers.

Department of Pisance, Comptroller's Office, New York, oct 10, 1871.

To the Heads of Bureaus, Department of

Referring to my circular of the 19th ulttimo sciative to the hours of attendance of employes in this department, and for the better ordering and efficient enduct of its affairs, you are hereby further informed that every employe of this department is to under-stand that his services are engaged for the legitimate, prompt and regular attention to the duties of the position to which he is ap-pointed, and for no other purpose. His salary is supposed to be fixed as an adequate compensation for his services, and no person employed in this department will be allowed to accept or receive any

department will be allowed to accept of receive any fee, reward or compensation whatever, except his salary, for any service connected with the department, except where the fees are fixed and established by law. Any intraction of this rule will be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

No employe of this department will be required by any porson in authority in this department to pay any portion of his salary as a political assessment or for political purposes. That matter, as well as his political action, is left to the free choice of each individual.

for political purposes. That matter, as well as his political action, is left to the free choice of each landividual.

Salaries, in some instances now excessive, duplicate and immoderate, will, as far as is in my power, be 'axed and regulated so as to provide as near as may be a fair compensation for the responsibility and character of the services rendered. An effort will be made to equalize salaries by reduction and modification to render them equitable and justly proportioned, so that one performing but light duties shall not be paid equally with another bearing a heavy burden of labor and exsponsibility. Neither persons holding sinceuries mor incompetents will be retained in the department. Fromotions will be made a systematically and is regular order, and the earnest effort will be to sleaf fairly and justly with all, at the same time requiring diligent and faithful attention to the public wants.

quiring dilugent and fattiful attention to the public wants.

If stationery or printing, or any article or thing is bequired in any bareau of this department, a written requisition, signed by the head of the bureau, is to be made upon the undersigned therefor, and all orders for these or any other articles or work will be properly recorded before they leave the office.

During office hours—nine to four o'clock—employes of the department are expected to be at their respective places to attend with courtesy, civility and alsority to those seeking information or transacting business with the department. The community, whom we are all here to serve, reasonably look for a change in the conduct of the affairs of the gay government, and I appect from all connected

with this department bone it and faithful co-operation in the discharge of V err duties to meet this just expectation. Very trait, and faithful co-operation in the discharge of V err duties to meet this just expectation. Very trait, and faithful competition. The "gentleme" in of eigent lensure" who kave for so many year, been afflicted with the burden of drawing a V andred dollars each monthly for condescending to be called "attendants on the Supreme Court," by two never attended anything except primarie, and dance bouses, have at last come to grief. Deputy Comptroller Green yesterday struck their maines on the payroli to the number of eight ecci. court," of a wao never attended any last come to grief. Deputy comptroller Green yesterday struck their names off the payroli to the number of elgb end.

"What in hell will we do now!" asked one of the attricken, very ingubriously, yesterday afternoon.

"Follow your friends, Barney Aaron & Co.," replied a heartless bystander.

"What say?" inquired the patriot.

"Go off and get shot in Chicago, you loafer."

The Seventy's Sub-Committees-What They

Are Doing.
The Sub-Committee on Floctions of the Citizen Committee of Seventy met last night, at 938 Broadway, Mr. Choate presiding. The Political Reform and Union League Committees also met with them, and there appeared before them the venerable General Jenny, of the Tribune; Nelson J. Water anti Tammany political organizations. Those bodies are expected to pick out their best known and tried men to act as inspectors of election, and the committee will present the list when completed

THE INGERSOLL CASE.

Submitted Without Further Argument.

Papers of the Opposing Counsel Handed to the Court-Decision To Be Given Next Tuesday.

The Supreme Court, Chambers, was again crowded at eleven o'clock yesterday morning by the same heterogeneous throng of curiously interested parties as marked the Ingersoll proceedings on the previous day, in the expectation that the argument of counsel therein would be resumed. Instead of further long drawn out argument, however, the matter was brought to a speedy termination. The

- Closing Proceedings,
though brief, were characterized with the usual

counter persistent efforts of counsel to get the best of one another, or, rather, not to let their opponents

Ex-Judge Barnett said he supposed he would have an opportunity to reply if the other side indulged in further argument. They claimed the amrmative. If the other side said nothing they would have nothing to say. Judge Ingraham said if they had nothing to say

he supposed that would be the end of it. Mr. STOUGHTON wished to know whether the other side would insist on a reply. He had understood that only one counsel was to be heard on each side. that only one counsel was to be heard on each side. He had no desire to go counter to the usual practice in cases of this kind, and did not wish to obtrude himself upon the Court. During his professional career he had always strives to confine himself to the rulings of the Court, and he certainly understood the Court to rule yesterday that only one counsel would be heard on each side.

Judge Ingranam said that this was a mere matter of practice, and nothing else. If either of the counsel wished to say anything additional to what had aiready been said he was willing to hear it.

Mr. Fulletton wished to say a word,

Mr. Barnerr objected.

HANDING IN THE PAPERS.

Judge INGRAHAM said that such being the understanding, they might pass up their papers.

Mr. Stoughton asked if the Judge would like Judge Sutherland's decision in the Pullman case, and also Judge Brady's opinion.

The Judge said ne would take them.

Mr. Fullerton stated that before passing up his papers he would take time to properly endorse them.

Mr. Barrer remarked that he would simply hand up the decision of Judge Brady in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, and in which case Mr. O'Gorman made the argument on behalf of the city to the effect that the act of the Legislature providing that no action against the Mayor and Commonality of the city can be brought in any other court save in the Supreme Court of this district was constitutional, although entered in the tax levy.

Mr. Fullerton said that he would also pass up a decision rendered by ex-Judge Barrett, declaring that no argument could be heard on a case before issue was joined.

Mr. Barrert said that that decision held good until reversed by the Supreme Court.

The Decision.

After some further unimportant observations by the counsel the Court announced that he would give his decision in the case on next Tuestay.

After this announcement the court room was speedily thinned of the crowd filling every nook and cranny of the spacious room.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Eighth Day's Proceedings-The Bishops Define the Meaning of the Word Regenerate, as Used in the Baptismal Service. Baltimore, Oct. 12, 1871. The forenoon of to-day was devoted to a jubice in

celebration of the fiftieth analyersary of the domestic and foreign missions of the Protestant Episcopai Church in the United States, by the two houses of the General Convention, with the Board of Missions, at Emanuel church. Interesting addresses were delivered by Right Rev. B. B. Smith, Bishop of Kentucky, on the early history of missions; by Bishop Bedeil, on missions to Greece; by Bishop Payne, on missions to Africa; by Bishop Randall, on Western York, on missions generally. After these services the Convention was called to order at a quarter-past two P. M , President Craik in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, made a report from the Committee on Canons in reference to the new diocese in Pennsylvania, accompanied by a resolution that the House of Bishops be informed that Message No. 2 of the House of Cherical and Lay Deputies was sent to the House of Bishops inac vertently, the matter therein concerning the erec-tion of a new dlocese within the imits of the diocese of Pennsylvania not hav-ing been finally acted upon by the House of clerical and Lay Deputies, and that the House of Bishops be respectfully re-quested to return to the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates the said Message No. 2, and any papers and documents which may have accompanied the same.

same.
Dr. Haight also presented a report from the same committee on the subject of representation in the House of Deputies from missionary jurisdictions, giving such delegates scats without the right to vote.

giving such delegates seats without the right to vote.

A message was received from the House of Bishops with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the declaration of the Bishops of this Church, this day signed in council, be entered upon the minutes of this House and communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies for the information of that body, concerning the action of their Bishops in a matter deemed to be of much gravity and of great interest to both houses of the general Convention.

PEGLARATION OF THE HISHOPS IN COUNCIL, OCTOBER 1, 1871.

"We, the subscribers, Bishops of the Protestant Episoopsi Church in the United States, being tasked, in order to the quieting of the consciences of sundry members of the same Church, to declare our conviction as to the meaning of the word "regenerate" in the offices for the ministration of baptum of infants, no declare that, in our opinion, the word "regenerate" is not there so pred as to determine that a moral change in the subject of captism is wrought in the scarament."

The declaration is signed by all the Bishops.

The boar of three o'clock flaving arrived the Convention adjourned to test of clock to Dorrow.

MANDAMUSING GREEN.

Two Mandamuses Applied for in the Supreme Court Againt the Deputy Comptroller.

The Department of Public Docks and the Department of Public Parks Must Have Money or Stop Work.

PROGRESS OF THE ARGUMENT.

plenty of work for lawyers and judges. Scarcely had Judge Ingraham, sitting in Supreme Court Cham-bers, finished up with the Ingersoil matter, the ar-gument in which case he had listened to with ungument in which case he had listened to with un-wonted judicial patience, when he was called upon to listen to long drawn out arguments connected with orders to show cause—issued respectively on behalf of the Departments of Public Docks and Pub-lic Parks—why writs of peremptory mandamus should not be issued to Comptroller Connolly, direct-ing him to pay forthwith the various requisitions recently made upon him by these departments for turds to evable both the payment of rest lisabilities and prosecution of the public works in progress under their control. It was astonishing how soon the court room, after being nearly emptied of spectators on the winding up of the Ingersoli case, was again filled to repletion—the throng comprising the usual miscellany of politicians of high and low degree, office-holders and the like, who at all hours of the day hang about the vestibules of the courts. Standing on the tiptoe of expectation, as many had to, for there were not seats enough to accommodate a third of those present, they deserve credit for listening very patiently to what in itself was assuredly very dry forensic material, but, in the magnitude of the inte-rests involved and the results possible to grow out of it, of greatly absorbing public interest.

OPENING OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. O'Gorman, Counsel for the Corporation, made the opening argument, saying this is an application founded on an affidavit of Mr. William Wood, one of the Commissioners of the Department of Docks of the city of New York. He then read the following

Mr. FULLERTON insisted that they have the tion.

Judge Ingramam considered counsel as opposing the order. So long as Mr. Earrent does not wish to say anything more, accepting to practice the argument should close here.

Mr. Fullerron said that if any one was to take on their side he would prefer Mr. Stoughton to do it, but inasmuch as Mr. Barrent did not wish to say anything unless there was further argument on their side he was willing to close at once.

HANDING IN THE PAPERS.

HANDING IN THE PAPERS.

Judge Ingramam said that such being the understanding, they might pass up their papers.

to be governed in his official acts by the direction of a court of justice rather than act on the advice of any counsel, however highly he might hold such counsel in personal estimation. The progress of great public works at present being prosecuted in this city depend upon the interpretation. Your Honor gives to two statutes to which is shall proceed to call your attention. I will first call you attention to section 11, cnapter 674, of the Laws of 1871, which reads as follows:—

The Compiroller of the city of New York shall, from time to time, when directed by the Commissioners of the Sinking "Dock bonds of the city of New York," signed, sealed and countersigned in the same manner as their bonds of said city, and bearing not more than seven per cent laterest per annum, and redeemable from time to time, when the provisions of this act relating to the Department of Docks, is powers and duties; and the Supermons of the county of New York shir rake annually, by same equal to the annual interest upon so much of said bonds as shall have been issued, and shall rake in the manner, when said bonds shall fail due, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds shall fail due, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds shall be sold for less than the part value thereof. The money received from saics of said bonds shall be sold for less than the part value thereof. The money received from saics of said bonds shall be sold for less than the part value thereof. The money received from saics of said bonds shall be sold for less than the part value thereof. The money received from saics of said bonds shall per first of the said department, its powers and during mone of said bonds shall be sold for less than the part value thereof. The money received from saics of said bonds shall per first of the said thought of the said department, the part of the said said said said the said thought of the said said said the said

their purposes.

Mr. Straham—You don't mean to say that that is not a mistake?

Mr. O'Gorman suggested it was better not in such a wholesale way to condenn the action of a learned judge, he did think this particular part correct. The order was a pick-up or conglomerate of several orders, and he thought not in all respects carefully done. It must be interpreted by the opinion given, and this opinion was that these boards, having a great work to do, and being above suspicion by the acknowledgment of all men, should be allowed to issue these bonds for their purposes. Was it to be supposed that the Legislature would, on the 18th, direct a great work, with a long, far-seeing object, and give the means for it, and on the 19th take away the means, while leaving the duty! They asked that as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had appropriated \$1,000,000 and the Comptroiler had issued of that \$500,000. It they did not then the contracts entered into on the faith, and justified faith, that these moneys were forthcoming must fail, and suits be raised disastrous to the city. If the law did not authorize the issue His Honor would, of course, deny it. There was a doubt; he had at one time entertained such doubt, but the arguments he had submitted had persuaded himself.

Mr. Straham made a lengthy rejoinder on behalf of the Deputy Comptroller. He first read the following amdavit:—

Supreme Court.—Chy and County of New York.—The People of vit. John T. Agness w. Richard B.

of the Deputy Comptroller. He first read the following atflidavit:—

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—
The People of the Chy of New York.—
The People of the City of New York, Audeed H. Green, Deputy Comptoller.—Andrew H. Green, Deputy Comptoller.—Andrew H. Green, Deputy Comptoller.—Andrew H. Green, Deing daily sworm, deposes and says that the Liepartment of Dougs is one of the departments of the sunicipal government of the city of New York.organized under and pursuant to unspier 137 of the laws of 1870, which act was amended by chapter 288, passed April 28, 1870, and further amended by chapter 288, passed April 18, 1871, that deponent is advised by county as an experiment of Decks, and the effect of the city of the provisions of chapter 188 of the county of the Compton of the Com

of the city for the purposes specified in the anidavit of the relator, William Wood, upon which the orace to above cause herein was obtained.

Sworn before me this 12th day of October, 1871.—C. W. LAWRENCE, Notary Public.

He went on to say that he did not desire to utter a single word against the Departments of Docks and Parks. All the Deputy Comptroller desired was that in the very delicate position in which he was placed toward the heads of other departments he should have the direction of the Court. Kow, there were some provisions passed on the 18th which were, by general confession, repealed by the Two Per Cent act, passed on the following day. He instanced the provision for the apportionment of moneys. The argument, from inconsistency, could hardly then be maintained. The Two per Cent act hmits the num into be raised to 225,000,000 for 1871 and the same for 1872. It expressly limits the expenses of all departments of the city to that sum. The act of the previous day authorizes the issue of bonds for the Department of Docks. This act fixes the total amount and provides for a Board of Apportionment, it was no fault of the Departy Comptroller that all the money lawfully appropriated to any department was exhausted. He could not go beyond the law. Nor was he in fault if the Board of Apportionment had not attributed the proper proportion to any one department. It was said that under the fourth section provision was made for the issue of bonds, but it would be seen that this only applied to the bonds authorized by the Consolidation act, which was expressly saved by the last section of the Two Per Cent act. The OBriten bonds and Court House bonds, included in the Two Per Cent act from Issuing such bonds as they were by law entitled to issue as such bonds as they were by law entitled to issue as such boards. But for had they had no need of coming to this Court. The Deputy Comptroller had no favors to bestow. He simply wished to do his daty. He did not wish to act entirely on his own judgment, and wished his lead

Dot.	Title of Account, theing the particular work or proceeding in which the money to a required.	Amoun'	Acem'	Amount due on Requi- sition.
	Boulevards		\$100,000	
	Boulevards			-
	Boulevards	200,000		-
	Av. St. Nicholas	75,000		Sing!
	Av. St. Nicholas.			-
1870	Sixth avenue			
	Sixth avenue	100,000		
	Seventh avenue	100,000		35
	Seventh avenue	100,600		
	Av. St. Nicholas	100,000		25,000
	Seventh avenue	190,000		25,0 €
	Boulevard	200,600		50,000
	Sixth avenue	100,000		
1871-Aug. 17.	Manhattan street Tenta avenue	100,000		75,000
Totals		1,725,600	1,400,000	\$325.00

Date	Title of Account, being the partic- ular work or pro- ceeding on which the money was required.	Amount of Requisi- tion.	Cash Re- ceired. Funded Stock.	Amment due on Requisi- tion.
1871-Jan. 26.	Museum and		Name of the	
1000 Dec 4	Observatory	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$100,000
1870 Dec. 7.	City Parks	100,000	100,000	-
1871-April 28.	Parks and	100,000	100,000	-
The state of the s	places	200,000	200,000	0 -0 -
1870-Dec. 6.	Central Park	100,000	100,000	2
1871-April 28.	Central Park	200,000	200,000	WENT P
18:1-May 31.				
	places	200,000	200,000	
1571-June 15.	Central Park	200,000	200,000	Section #
15/1June 10.	Parks and	290,000	200,000	1000
1871 - June 5	Central Park	200,000	100,000	100,980
	Eighth avenue, Seventy-sev- enth to Eigh-			
	ty-first street	100,000	100,000	-
1871-Aug. 17				-
1071 4 10	places	200,000	U	200,000
10/1-WILE 12"	Eighth avenue,	N 4 4	3 0 6	MATERIA S
	Seventy-sev-	May College	ESTER OF	No. of Street,
	ty-first street	100,000	BUILDS NAME	100,000
Totals		82,150,000	\$1,650,000	150V,000

He proceeded to state that from a letter received from Mr. Green, referring to the Park and improvement bonds, he understood that no question was to be ratsed on the assessment bonds. He desired, however, to interpose no technical objections as to whether the Two Per Cent act prohibited the Compiroller from raising the money they now asked for in the manner proposed or not. He argued at some length, favoring the granting of the mandamus, repeating some of the arguments made on the previous motion. He arguents made on the previous motion. He urged that the present was not simply an application from the Department of Public Parks, but from various creditors entitled to money on assessment bonds, and others having ciaims based on Park Improvement bonds. He read various adiabatics, which have already been published in the Herall, and insisted that the same question of law was involved in each case. He desired simply to ascertain whether the bonds could be issued.

Mr. Strahan took up the

Mr. Strahan took up the

DEPUTY COMPTROLLER'S SIDE

of the case. He read an affidiavit of Mr. Green, the
Deputy Comptroller, and also of Mr. Borrs. The
first sets forth that if by law it is the duty of the department to issue said bonds, it is in his discretion
to determine the time or times when the amounts
and manner in which such bonds are to be issued;
that the Board of the Department of Parks alone has
authority to authorize the execution or performance
of the work or said department; and that deponent
is advised and believes the said Board oid not authorize the execution or performance of the works was in fact executed and performed
was on the authority of a committee called the Excentive Committee of said Board for the appointment of which the law makes no provision; that no
parts of said work were advertised for as required
by law, and no contract entered into was made or
entered into for the execution and performance of
the same or for supplies furnished, as the law provides; that no claims against the city incurred in
the employment of said department have been sent
to deponent or to the Department of Finacce to be

andited, revised and settled, and that no vouchers for the expenditures of said Department of Public Parks have been examined and allowed by the Auditor of the city accounts, or approved by the deponent or Comptroller, as required by law.

Mr. Vandsaroat insisted that the admiavit presented new facts, which might require the putting in of addavits in answer. It might be necessary for them to show that these requisitions were regular. They had supposed when they came here the only question to be discussed was the question of power.

power.

Mr. Straman was quite willing to discuss the question, and let them put in adidavits afterward.

Mr. Buckley proceeded to argue the question on behalf of the Department of Public Parks. He urged, at length, that the Two Per Cent act only applied to such expenses as had been paid out of taxation, and that the Legislature intended to throw all other expenses into bonds.

The Judge said there was no question of repeal, only a question of suspension of the powers for two years.

Mr. HUGHLEV said he thought the same considera-tions applied to a suspension of the powers as to a repeal of it.

Mr. VANDERPORT. briefly called attention to the other acts subsequent to the Two Per Cent act of the same form and class as those passed before, to show that the Legislature did not intend to give the construction contended for by Mr. Strahan.

The Court adjourned to eleven welchek A. M. to-day to hear the conclusion of the argument.

THE COURTS.

Admiralty Cases-Alleged Cruelty at Sea-The Charge of Scuttling a Ship Dismissed-Verdict of Damages Against a Conductor-Business in the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY.

Trial of Cases. Zabrishie vs. Fountain.—Action for wages on contract. Case finished and submitted. Lands vs. Ship Hibernian.—This was an action to recover compensation for steaming relief afforded to the Hibernian in a collision. Case still on.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge of Cruelty Against a Sea Captain.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Yesterday the first and second mates of the ship
Manlius, from Havana to New York, William H. Sypher and Louis Bechle, appeared before Commissioner Shields and complained to him that they had been beaten badly by the Captain, william Todd, on a recent voyage. One of the complainants had his nead bandaged up and appeared to have suffered a good deal of punishment, though both of the men said that the captain had not used any weapon when maltreating them. Bechie stated that he had only just recovered from the yellow lever, and that he believed the captain was drunk at the time he assaulted him, it turned out, however, that the Commissioner could not entertain the case, as the vessel is owned wholly or in part by Americans, while she sails under the English flag. The complainants were, therefore, referred to the English Consul, and if they failed to obtain redress at the hands of that official it was suggested to them that they might sue the captain in a civil action for assault and battery in the State court. The men then departed, expressing their thanks for the information they had received.

Alleged Violation of Revenue Law.

Alleged Violation of Revenue Law. United States vs. Steffenger .- The defendant. oor woman, residing at No. 284 Ninth avenue, who, it is stated, had been descried by her husband, was charged with selling cigars without paying the spe-cial tax required by law. As it appeared that the woman did not know she was committing any of-fence the Commissioner discharged her. Charge Against a Captain of Scuttling a Ship

Dismissed. Before Commissioner Osborn. The United States vs. Leach .- The defendant, who had been captain of the ship Euterpe, was charged with having scuttled and sunk her while on a voyage

from Callao to Falmouth, England. The particulars of this case have already been fully published in the Herald. Yesterday the case came on again, when Commissioner Osborn rendered his decision dismissing the charge.

SUPREME COURT-CHARBERS. Decisions.

James O'Brien et al. vs. The California Insur-ance Union.—See memoranda of decision. Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Amelia Gortli et

In the Matter of the Petition of Amelia Gortli et al., Infants, for Leave to Seil.—Memoranda for counsel.

In the Matter of the Petition of Bridget Delancy, General Guardian, dec.—Order granted.

Herman Von Keller vs. Herman Stursberg et al.—Motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Eugene Despris et al. vs. Louis Bamburger et al.—Motion granted.

Reinsaiar B. Winchel vs. Eiza Winchell.—Report of referee confirmed as to alimony and counsel ice.

SUPERIOR COURT-PAST 2.

The Second Avenue Railway Company Sues One of Its Own Conductors-Charge of Collusion to au Old Case-A Verdict for the Company.

Before Judge Freedman.

The Second Avenue Rail-ray Company vs. Isidore Henry .- The defendant in this case was formerly in the employ of the piaintiffs as conductor on one of their cars. While so employed a Mrs. McBennett their cars. While so employed a Mrs. McBennett was severely injured from being thrown from the platform of the car, and subsequently brought an action against the company, recovering damages to the amount of \$3,000. The company claim that the verdict was secured through collusion on the part of the present delendant with the former plaintiff, and now bring the action to recover back from him that sum. The only evidence taken was that furnished by the notes of the stenographer who reported the original case for the Court. On that testimony the case was submitted to the jury, who found for the plaintiffs.

A Professional Pickpocket Sent to Sing Sing-An Assault Upon a Policeman, Before Recorder Hackett. The first case tried yesterday by Assistant District

Attorney Fellows was an indictment for felonious assault and battery. Philip Hartman was charged with cutting Peter Hofman in the forehead and arm with cutting Peter Hoffman in the forehead and arm with a sharp instrument on the 16th of September. It was snown that Hartman struck Hoffman first. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

John Williams, a professional pickpocket, was tried and convicted of stealing a geld watch from Michael Quigney on the 3d of September, white returning from Concy Island on the steamer Antelope. He admitted that he was sent to the State Prison for picking pockets, and although he was only sentenced to be imprisoned three years and six months, he was confined nearly six years, owing to the fact that there was another convict of the same name who was liberated before the expiration of his sentence. The Recorder sent him to the State Prison for five years.

tence. The Recorder sent him to the State Prison for five years.
Edward Hubbard was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon, he having on the 3d of september cut Omcer Haggerry in the arm with a knile. The defendant stated that the officer clubbed him in a brutal manner. His counsel asked the Recorder to postpone the sentence till Priday, in order that a witness might be present whose statement would probably induce His Honor to deal leniently with Hubbard.

United States District Court—Iw Admirality—Held by Judge Blatchford.—Nos. 224, Pinlips vs. steamboats Anna and Carrie; 225, Marshal et al. vs. Reed et al.; 226, Rupp vs. Edge et al.; 227, Smith vs. Sparks; 228, Reed et al. vs. snip Great Western; 229, Willis vs. Woodbury; 230, Dusenbery vs. steamtug Hunter; 231, Gjessing vs. steamship Hansa.

JAY GOULD AS A BONDSMAN.

His Real Estate and Personal Property-No Straw Ball in Him. Yesterday the case of Punton vs. The Steamer

Bristol came up before Commissioner Osborn on a question of bail. It was originally an action for damages caused by collision at sea. There had been a decree against the Bristol for \$34,000. The been a decree against the Bristol for \$34,000. The owners seek to appeal from the decree, and offered Mr. Jay Gould as security on the bond on appeal. Mr. Gould was in attendance, and was examined as to his responsibility. He said:—"I am President of the Eric Railway Company. My property consists of real estate, stocks, bonds and money. My real estate is on Eightn avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-tourth streets, running west, and including several houses. I own one undivided half of it. The title to that property is in my name and in that of James Fisk. We paid for the Pike property \$850,000 and spent over \$200,000 in improving it. There was a mortgage of \$500,000 on it and it does not now exceed \$300,000 encumbrance. I do not owe a dolar in the world, except grocers' or butchers' bills. I do not know now many suits there are against me. There are several suits against me, and large amounts in them claimed Besides these suits I have no outstanding obligations of any kind except the mortgage spoken of. I reside at 578 Fifth avenue, in this city.

It turned out, however, that Mr. Gond's bond could not be accepted, as the judgment in this case is against him as owner, and he is bound, under the law and practice of the Court, to furnish a bondsman pot interested in the matter.

COMMERCIAL.

Our report of the Wall street market found on the third page of to-day's paper.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON.—Advices reporting frost at the South, thou without general confirmation, had the effect of strengthen the market here, and, with small offerings, holders succeed in establishing an advance of ige, per ib., at which improment the market closed with firmneas. The business belorgorized for export, was confined to the operations of prominent exporter. There was no general demand for it purpose. A line of 200 bales, fully low middling upland, reject 19%,c. per ib. The efficial quotations were made a uniter the subjoined figures. The trade at large, hower quoted as follows at the extreme close of the market:—

Stock this day, Oct. 12, 1871. 55,630 75,378 838,031 4,763 Comparing with stock—October 13, 1878. 54,112 85,977 455,875 838,001 18,763 19,704 150,697 19,704 150,697 19,704 150,697 19,705 150,697 19,705 150,697 150,705 150,